

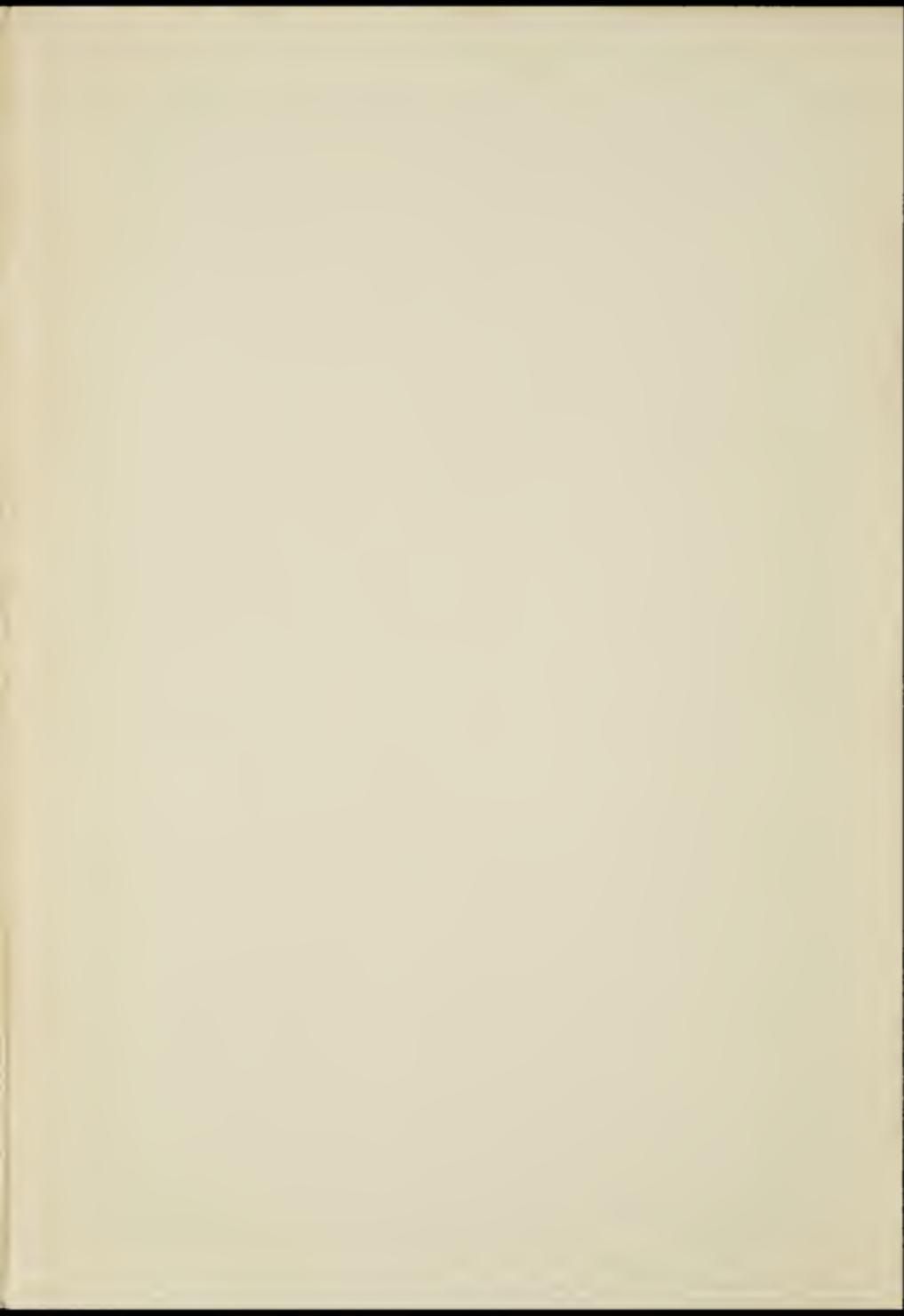


GUACANAGARI PONTIAC BLACK HAWK
MONTEZUMA CAPTAIN PIPE KEOKUK
GUATIMOTZIN LOGAN SACAGAWEA
POCAHONTAS MANTEQUANTE SHOTTO JAMES
SAMOSET JOSEPH BRANT MANGUS
MASSASOIT RED JACKET COLORADAS
KING PHILIP TECUMSEH SITTING BULL
UNCAS OSCEOLA CHIEF JOSEPH
TEDYUSKUNG SEQUOYA GERONIMO
SHABONEE



TO PERPETUATE THE HISTORY
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
PEOPLE REPRESENTED BY THE
ABOVE CHIEFS AND WISE MEN
THIS COLLECTION HAS BEEN
GATHERED BY THEIR FRIEND
EDWARD EVERETT AYER

AND PRESENTED BY HIM
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1911





British Columbia
Report on Indian Reserves
1875.



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REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ON THE SUBJECT OF

INDIAN RESERVES.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th day of August, 1875.

The Committee of Council concur with the statements and recommendations contained in the Memorandum of the Honorable the Attorney-General, on the subject of Indian Affairs, dated 17th August, 1875, and advise that it be adopted as the expression of the views of this Government as to the best method of bringing about a settlement of the Indian Land Question.

Certified,
(Signed) W. J. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

The undersigned begs leave to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the following Memorandum on Indian Affairs:—

For some time past the Government of the Province have endeavoured, but without success, to arrive at some practical solution of what is termed the Indian Land question. The negotiations with the Dominion on the subject have been based on the 13th Article of our Terms of Union agreed to in 1871, which reads as follows:—

"The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use and benefit, shall be assumed by the Dominion Government, and a policy as liberal as that hitherto pursued by the British Columbia Government shall be continued by the Dominion Government after the Union.

"To carry out such policy, tracts of land of such extent as it has hitherto been the practice of the British Columbia Government to appropriate for that purpose, shall from time to time be conveyed by the local Government to the Dominion Government in trust for the use and benefit of the Indians on application of the Dominion Government; and in case of disagreement between the two Governments respecting the quantity of such tracts of land to be so granted, the matter shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

It will thus appear—

1st.—That Canada assumed the charge of the Indians and the trusteeship and management of their lands;

2nd.—That a policy towards our Natives as liberal as that of the Colonial Government of British Columbia (prior to Confederation) should be continued by the Dominion Government.

3rd.—That this Province should, after Confederation, convey to the Dominion, in trust for the use of the Indians, tracts of land similar in extent to those which had been set apart for their use by British Columbia when governed directly by the Imperial Authorities.

4th.—That any disagreement with respect to the extent of such lands should be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his decision.

Upon these four distinct terms the 13th Article is based. It need scarcely be stated that there is a marked difference between a stipulation to establish a general policy and an agreement to supply certain detailed assistance "to carry out such policy." Referring to the Report of the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, adopted by Minnute of the Privy Council of the 4th of November, 1874, it will be observed that the Minister fails to draw such a distinction, and harshly condemns the Indian *policy* of the Crown Colony "as little short of a mockery of the claims" of the Indians, because the *aid* given to it in the shape of land and for education tell short of that given in old Canada.

The value of the above distinction will presently appear in discussing the several points in the order laid down. Although the question of *What assistance in land shall British Columbia now give to enable the Dominion to carry out her Indian policy?* is the real issue between the two Governments, it appears to be absolutely necessary to give a short sketch of the Indian policy of the Crown Colony, with a view of removing the very unjust impressions respecting it which have been created in the public mind by the publication of the Report of the Minister of the Interior. Superior to this reason is the undoubted right of the Imperial Government (to whom the Indian correspondence has been referred) to a full explanation respecting the charges preferred in the Report, of mal-administration of a policy established under their directing influence. In justice also to the past and present Governments of British Columbia, as well as to its people at large, a thorough consideration of the Minister's Report is demanded. With these remarks the undersigned now proposes to deal with the three last propositions above set forth, as the first condition may be considered as disposed of.

With respect to the second proposition, that the Indian policy of Canada shall not be less liberal than that of the Crown Colony of British Columbia, it is not intended to give more than a brief statement of the Colonial Policy as it was pursued prior to 1871; nor would such a statement have been necessary had the Colonial Indian System been better understood by the Dominion Government.

The policy of the Dominion aims at a *concentration of the Indians upon Reserves*, while that of the Crown Colony, besides granting Reserves in cases where the Indians preferred them, courted rather an opposite result. The Colonial Policy was first inaugurated under the auspices of the Imperial Government in 1858, the date of the foundation of the Crown Colony. Under this policy the Natives were invited and encouraged to mingle with and live amongst the white population with a view of weaning them by degrees from savage life, and of gradually leading them by example and precept to adopt habits of peace, honesty, and industry. It is true that this step was not unattended with some of the well-known evils which are unfortunately inseparable from the attempted fusion of savage and civilized races, but these defects it was believed would in time have been largely removed by the application of proper remedies.

The Dominion Commissioner for Indian Affairs, resident here, has asserted (*vide Report*) that—

"Money payments by the Government, on account of the native race, have been
"restricted to expenditure incurred by Indian outrages, and no efforts have
"been put forth with a view to civilize them, it having been considered that
"the best mode of treating them was to let them alone."

This is certainly a very strong and positive statement, and one which undoubtedly leads the reader to infer that the Crown Colony (which is meant by the word "Government") had cruelly neglected the Indians and left or "let them alone" in their savage condition, to struggle for life against the inroads of aggressive white settlers, who, as the complaint in the report states, "in many instances took from them the lands "which they had settled upon and cultivated, and in some cases, their burial grounds." (*vide Report*.)

Upon referring to the books and vouchers of the Treasury Department, it appears that between 1858 and 1871, money payments by the Colonial Governments on account of the Native race were, apart from expenditure "incurred by Indian outrages," extensively made for various purposes. Considerable sums were, from time to time, paid for laying off and Surveying Reserves in the lower country and in the interior; for settling boundary and other disputes, whether amongst themselves or with white settlers; and for specific expenses incurred in protecting and upholding their civil rights of property in our Courts of Law. Under a local Ordinance very large amounts

were, from the earliest days, spent solely in the interest of the Indians, in the effort to suppress the "liquor traffic" amongst them. The expenditure on this account is composed of payments for the fuel consumed by Ships of War, for Steamers, for the salaries, travelling expenses, and allowances of Magistrates, Pilots, Police, and Witnesses engaged in this service. By instructions from the Government, the Natives were exempted from paying tolls and direct taxes levied on the community at large for the construction of public highways and bridges; nor were Customs Duties exacted upon the animals and merchandise—sometimes of no inconsiderable value—which the members of a tribe from time to time imported across the boundary line from American soil. These abatements—large in the aggregate—are virtually "money payments" on Indian account. Pecuniary aid was given to the sick and destitute, and to a large extent in cases of epidemics such as small pox. Treating the life of the Indian with as much respect and consideration as that of his civilized neighbour, Inquests were held, when necessary, in cases of untimely death. These proceedings were often, and almost always in the interior, attended with considerable outlay. In the administration of justice gratuities were sometimes given at the instance of a Judge on circuit, or of a District Magistrate, to deserving Indians. With a view of encouraging their feelings of loyalty and strengthening their fidelity and attachment to the Crown, a general invitation was annually extended to the various tribes within reach to meet at some central point in the lower country for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of Her Majesty. Nearly 4,000 Indians responded to the call in 1865, and large numbers attended at each subsequent meeting. On such occasions the Governor met them in person, and distributed the liberal money and other prizes amongst the successful competitors in games and in water sports. Presents of food and clothing to the Indians assembled were added; and the opportunity thus afforded was improved by giving them good counsel and advice for their future well-being. On other occasions, badges of value were given to meritorious chiefs, who with their followers received blankets, food, and articles of dress.

The system of "gifts" to the Native tribes was not, however, a prominent feature in the Colonial Policy. It was followed more in obedience to Indian tradition than from convictions of ultimate good. The practice was therefore countenanced rather than encouraged, as it was opposed to the main principles of assimilation in the higher degree of the native and civilized races and of the consequent treatment of the Indian as a fellow subject. Instead of this mode of assisting them, habits of self reliance were inculcated, and the advantages of well directed labour were impressed upon them. The time too was opportune for putting these lessons into practice, as labour was scarce and in great demand. Every Indian therefore who could and would work—and they were numerous—was employed in almost every branch of industrial and of domestic life, at wages which would appear excessively high in England or in Canada. From becoming labourers, some of the Natives after a time, stimulated by example and by profit, engaged on their own account in stock-breeding, in river boating, and in "packing," as it is termed, as carriers of merchandise by land and by water; while others followed fishing and hunting with more vigour than formerly to supply the wants of an incoming population. The Government frequently employed those living in the interior as police, labourers, servants, and as messengers entrusted with errands of importance. It may here be mentioned that in the payment or distribution of public rewards (however large) for the apprehension of criminals, the claims of the Indian and of the white man were treated alike. It is not of course suggested that any payments for services rendered are payments "on account of the Indians." The facts are merely stated to illustrate some of the features of the general policy pursued towards them. They were taught by association with the civilized races and by the course pursued in our Courts, where justice was meted out with even hand to all classes and races, to appreciate and respect the laws of the country. A special enactment provided that when "any Aboriginal Native" was "destitute of the knowledge of God," or was an unbeliever "in religion or in a future state of rewards and punishments," the evidence of such Native might be received in any civil or criminal cause upon his making a "solemn affirmation," or a simple "declaration to tell the truth" [Revised Statutes, No. 74]. Their lives and their property were jealously guarded. From humane motives, two penal statutes with stringent provisions were in early days passed—one, to prevent the spoliation of their graves and burial grounds—the other, as its caption reads, "To prohibit the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians." [Revised Statutes, Nos. 69 and 85].

Thus far it will be seen that no discriminating lines were drawn between the Natives

and other races, save in the interest of the former. In disposing however of the Crown Lands, the Colony, for obvious reasons, made a distinction between the Indians and other resident British subjects. This may best be shown by quoting Section 3 of the "Land Ordinance, 1870."—

See. 3. "Any male * * * British subject of the age of 18 years or over, "may acquire the right to pre-empt any tract of unoccupied, unsurveyed, and unreserved "Crown Lands (not being an Indian Settlement) not exceeding 320 acres * * East "of the * * Cascade Mountains, and 160 acres * * * in the rest of the Colony. "Provided that such right * * shall not * * extend to any of the Aborigines "of this Continent, except to such as shall have obtained the Governor's special per- "mission in writing to that effect."

This Section needs little comment. It is a transcript of the law of 1860 [Proclamation No. 17] as afterwards amended. The Indians, although denied the right of pre-emption which the Act gave to other British subjects, were permitted to pre-empt Crown Lands provided the Governor was satisfied that they could fulfil the usual conditions upon which the land was sold. As late as 1872, a Fort Langley Indian received permission to pre-empt 100 acres of land upon his practically proving that he could intelligently cultivate it. [Appendix A.] The above Section is now in force, but the practice of giving these permissions has been discontinued, lest it should interfere with the Dominion policy of concentrating the Indians upon Reserves.

Tracts of land or Reserves were also set apart by the Crown for the use of some of the tribes. As an invariable rule they embraced the village sites, settlements, and cultivated lands of the Indians. Several of the Reserves though rich in soil and situated in the centre of white settlements, are, however, unfortunately unproductive to the country, owing partly to Indian indolence and partly to the attractions of good wages offered by the white population.

To secure the Indians in peaceable possession of their property generally, the Colonial Legislature conferred upon the District Magistrates extensive powers (not even possessed by the Supreme Court) to remove and punish by fine, imprisonment, or heavy damages and costs any person unlawfully "entering or occupying" their Reserves or Settlements, or damaging their "improvements, crops, or cattle." [Revised Statutes, No. 125.]

To effectually carry out their general Indian Policy, the Colonial Government appointed the Magistrates resident in the several Districts to act as Indian Agents. As such their manifold duties may be summed up in the statement that they advised and protected the Indians in all matters relating to their welfare.

It has been said that no system of Education, in its restricted sense, was established on behalf of the Indians. While this is admitted, it may also be stated that the Government merely deferred the subject, believing that it was far more important in the interests of the community at large to first reclaim the Natives from their savage state and teach them the practical and rudimentary lessons of civilized life. How this was done has been already explained.

Since writing the above, the undersigned has fortunately obtained a copy of a despatch, addressed in 1870, by the Governor of British Columbia to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, respecting the Colonial Indian Policy. [Appendix B.] This document strongly and ably bears out many of the views and opinions above expressed.

Such is but an imperfect sketch of the Colonial Indian Policy which was founded in 1858 and determined in 1871. It was based on the broad and experimental principle of treating the Indian as a fellow subject. The principle was, at least, a lofty one, and worthy of an enlightened humanity. Like others of its kind, it had its trials; but it also had its rewards, for, through its influence, the Colony was enabled on the day of Confederation to hand over to the trusteeship of the Dominion, a community of 40,000 Indians—loyal, peaceable, contented, and in many cases honest and industrious. This fact is in itself the best commentary that can be offered upon the policy pursued towards the Indians during the 13 years preceding Confederation.

All policies or systems are open to more or less abuse; and the Colonial Indian Policy laid no claim to exclusive immunity in this respect. It has been shown that laws, unquestionably wise and humane, were enacted in the interest of the Indians. If, "in many instances," their cultivated patches or, "in some cases," their "burial grounds" have, as they complain, been unjustly taken from them, the law provided a sure and

speedy remedy. The undersigned, however, takes the liberty of thinking that their statements in this respect are exaggerated. If such instances do exist they are exceedingly few in number—three or four at most—and are probably capable of satisfactory explanation. The Indians of this country number about 40,000, and are settled over an area of 220,000 square miles. It is doubtful whether any parallel exists of so large a number of savage tribes, a vast majority of whom never saw a white face until 1858, being successfully controlled and governed by, comparatively speaking, a mere handful of people of a European race. The country has been singularly free from the graver classes of crime among the Natives. Excepting an outbreak of a serious character in 1864 and a few acts of violence committed by Indian marauders on the North-West Coast, breaches of the law have generally been confined to cases of theft, to common and aggravated assaults, and to inter-tribal feuds. In nearly every instance the origin of Indian crime may be traced to the evasion of the Indian liquor laws.

Since Confederation the Indians have undoubtedly become discontented. Hopes of visionary wealth, to be acquired without labour, have been excited in the minds of some of the tribes; for it is a notorious fact that 80 acres of land were promised, of course without authority, to each head of an Indian family before the question of Reserves was even laid before the Provincial Government. When the policy of the Dominion supplanted that of the Colony, the several Indian Agencies established by the latter lapsed, and have not been replaced. It is not surprising therefore that the Indians, left as they have been for the last four years without that counsel and advice which they formerly received from those in authority, should have become uneasy and restless as to their future.

Before passing to the 3rd and 4th propositions it seems necessary to first call attention to that portion of the Report of the Minister of the Interior which inferentially charges the Local Government with a want of proper regard for the rights of the Indians, and with the grave responsibility of unnecessarily impeding a settlement of the question of Reserves or, as it is called in the correspondence, the Indian Land Question. It is to be regretted that this charge should have been made, as it cannot with justice be sustained. In this matter the Minister has probably acted upon insufficient information, both as to the general views of the Provincial Government upon the subject of Reserves, and as to the special reasons which dictated the course they have hitherto pursued.

It is almost needless to state that the Local Government have been keenly alive, not only to the advantages, but to the absolute necessity and urgent importance of a speedy settlement of all questions connected with the Reserves. The favorable influence which it would exert in the future cannot be overrated. Peace would be ensured, and prosperity would not fail to follow the improved condition and social elevation of the Indian. The fruits of his labour might at first fall short of expectation; but in time their value would be gradually increased by well directed training. The importance of the tribes, as large consumers and as labourers, is fully understood and appreciated. The Provincial Government feel that these facts in themselves entitle the Indians to a kind and liberal treatment. Their claims to consideration rest moreover on much higher grounds. The common dictates of humanity, apart from the moral lessons of education, silently but eloquently appeal to our better nature to shun oppression, and to protect and assist the ignorant and helpless. Such principles of action are not new. They have been happily engraven upon our Constitution which, in the case of the Indian, views a disregard of his rights as oppression, and that oppression as a synonym for slavery.

Strongly holding the above views and convictions, the Provincial Government have, with great reluctance, felt compelled to differ in opinion from the Dominion Government on the subject of Reserves. A request by the Dominion for any reasonable and discriminating acreage of cultivable land for the use of the Indians is one which, on grounds above stated, could not but recommend itself to the favourable consideration of the Government of the Province. But in considering the demands already made, the Local Government felt constrained to keep in view not only the present condition and probable future of the Province, but the habits and pursuits of our Indians. That negotiations on the subject have hitherto failed is a matter of extreme regret; but is also a misfortune for which the Government here cannot justly be held responsible. The real causes of this failure are attributable to the want of proper information on the part of the Dominion Government of the physical structure of this country and of the habits of the Indians. At least such is the

opinion plainly indicated in the annexed portion of a letter lately addressed to the Minister of the Interior by Mr. Duncan, an Indian Missionary remarkable not less for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Indians than for his marvellous success amongst the tribes of the North-West Coast. [Appendix C.]

It will be observed that he has advised the Indian Department to defer the question of Reserves, and to appoint a Resident Indian Agent in each district. This Agent, he suggests, would, from his local knowledge, give trustworthy advice to the Government respecting "the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his charge, the nature of their country" &c &c and the most suitable locality and quantity of land required. "Without such advice," Mr. Duncan adds, "I cannot see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the subject." Though this language is addressed to the Dominion Government, it applies with equal, and indeed with greater, force to the Government of the Province, as they are responsible for the manner in which they dispose of the public lands, from which the Reserves will, of course, be taken.

The undersigned has also received a letter [Appendix D] from Mr. Duncan on the same subject of Reserves, in which he says: "I am persuaded that the Indian Department's view of the movements on the land question springs from the fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government on the subject. It admits both recommendations as will be found in his conclusions the old, or Colonial Reserves as being misplaced and too limited in area, and suggests that they therefore be abandoned for more eligible lands. He also disapproves of the Dominion land scheme as submitted for adoption by the Province.

The gravity of the interests directly involved in the applications of the Dominion for Provincial lands for the Indians, will best be understood by reference to the following figures, and by contrasting them with the extent of land prescribed by the Terms of Union, as they are interpreted:—

For present purposes the Indian population may be assumed to be 10,000.

1st.—Terms of Union.—10 acres to each Indian family	80,000 acres
2nd.—21st March, 1873.—Request by Dominion for 80 acres of average quality for each family of five persons, and old Reserves to be regulated accordingly, equal to.....	610,000 acres.
3rd.—In reply the Province offered 20 acres to each head of a family of five persons, which the Indian Department was authorized by the Dominion Authorities to accept, equal to.....	160,000 acres.
4th.—15th May, 1874.—In lieu of the above, a further request was made for 20 acres to each head of a family or, as understood, for each Indian adult (the adults being about three-tenths of the Indian population), equal to.....	240,000 acres.

This was assented to in the case of future Reserves; but the Provincial Government declined to include past Reserves in this agreement. They, however, offered to consider any special claim which might arise in respect of the latter.

[Note.—From each of the above quantities, the acreage of the old Reserves must, of course, be deducted. The amount cannot be stated with accuracy in the absence of a complete survey. It, however, represents but a very small fraction of the quantities stated.]

This statement at once shows the very grave nature of the responsibility which rested upon the Provincial Government in dealing with such large tracts of agricultural land. Without definite information they felt it impossible to come to any intelligent conclusion upon the subject. Under all the circumstances, and bearing in mind what Mr. Duncan has stated, it would appear that they were fully justified in hesitating to accede to propositions which might not only retard the future settlement of the Province but prove to be both injudicious and illtimed in the interests of the present settlers and of the Indians themselves.

The claim of past Reserves in many instances practically impossible, as they are surrounded by white settlements. The proposal to implement any deficiency of their acreage from lands more or less distant from them is open to grave objections. Every case stands a little which is provided with a reservation, regards the land as

his home, and as the common property of the community to which he belongs. This being the case, the Indian Department would have to decide the difficult question of selecting the individual who should, in their opinion, be compelled to part from his tribe, his friends, and the home to which he had long been attached by the strongest natural ties, to settle on land selected for him perhaps at a distance from his reserve. The division of the old Reserves into 20 acre allotments, as contemplated, would also be attended with great difficulty, except some scale of compensation were settled upon, as any one such allotment might include all the cultivated land of the tribe. The settlement of such cases as the above may be said to properly rest with the Indian Department; but it is equally clear, that the Province would be responsible for enforcing this settlement, and suppressing any disturbances which might be caused by attempts to force unwilling Indians to accept what they might consider unjust.

Passing now to the third and fourth propositions, which may be dealt with together, it remains for the Provincial Government to consider what assistance in the shape of land they will give to the Dominion Government to carry out their Indian policy. The 13th Article binds the Province to give the same quantity of land as in practice the Crown Colony gave. "This quantity seems to have been settled at ten acres to each Indian family, as appears by the following extract from the Speech of Governor Douglas to the Legislative Council in 1861. [British Columbia Sessional Papers, 1864.]":—

"The Native Tribes are quiet and well-disposed. The plan of forming Reserves of land embracing the village sites, cultivated fields, and favourite places of resort of the several tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachment of the settlers, and forever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbance, has been productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the Natives.

"The areas thus partially defined and set apart in no case exceed the proportion of ten acres for each family concerned, and are to be held as the joint and common property of the several tribes, being intended for their exclusive use and benefit, and especially as a provision for the aged, the helpless, and the infirm."

It may be broadly stated that uniformity of acreage in the Reserves is practically impossible in this country. A uniform acreage that might appear desirable and just in Ontario, where there is abundance of good agricultural land, would, if adopted here, be fraught with mischief to the Province at large. The physical features of British Columbia are not only varied in themselves in the most positive manner, but they widely differ from those of all other sections of the Dominion. The natural laws of accommodation have produced equally marked distinctions between the several tribes of the Province; nor is there much more analogy between these tribes as a body and the tribes that inhabit the Plains and the Eastern Provinces.

In order to deal intelligently with the subject of Reserves it appears desirable that the habits and pursuits of our Natives should be duly considered, with a view of determining some general principles upon which in future a fair distribution of our public lands may be based. The physical structure of each locality should also be borne in mind. In the absence of that full and definite information, which Mr. Duncan considers indispensable, the following general remarks may be offered, especially as they are not likely to conflict with the Indian policy suggested by that gentleman.

Apart from tribal divisions and differences of dialect, the Indians may be divided into three classes:—

1. Fishermen and hunters;
2. Stock-breeders, and farmers on a small scale;
3. Labourers.

The first class naturally constitutes a very large proportion of the Indian population. It includes about 30,000 "Coast Indians," who live on the seaboard, besides two or three thousand Indians who live in the Interior and in the Southern parts of the Province. The request of the Dominion for a uniform acreage of land for all the tribes, necessarily implies that each male adult of this and of all other classes is to be withdrawn from his present occupation, and taught to cultivate the land allotted to him. If this course be carried out, a serious injury will be inflicted upon the Indians and the Province. Our numerous bays, inlets and rivers contain inexhaustible supplies of the finest fish. Otter, seal, and other useful products are also easily obtained. The long experience and acquired skill of both fishermen and hunters might, instead of being diverted to other purposes, be turned to excellent account by qualified Indian Agents resident amongst them. No good reason exists why "Fisheries," such as those

established by our merchants on Fraser River for curing and exporting salmon, and other merchantable fish, should not be erected in suitable places for the benefit of the Indians, and be in time profitably controlled and conducted by themselves. Many of the Indians are now employed in this industry as fishermen, at one dollar, or four shillings sterling, a day. The business requires but little mechanical skill, and that they already possess. Their beautiful canoes and well executed carvings in ivory, stone, and wood are good proofs of this. The experiment might be made at a very small outlay, especially as all the necessary appliances—a few tools and some tinware excepted—are almost within their reach. In the comparative cost of labour they would possess an enormous advantage as long as wages remain at their present high figures. The Merchant, instead of embarking in such ventures himself, would doubtless find it more profitable to purchase his supplies from the Indian "Fisheries," which would thus at the outset be relieved of the responsibility of finding a foreign market for their goods. The establishment of lumber mills and other industries would unquestionably follow success in this direction.

The hunter's skill might likewise be turned to good use. It is a notorious fact that valuable fur-bearing animals—large and small—are wastefully and even wantonly destroyed at unseasonable periods of the year. The mountain ranges which supply this class of animals are, generally speaking, wholly unfit for agricultural purposes. The experience and superior intelligence of the Indian Agent would again be usefully called into play. The hunter would be taught to regard these localities as fur-preserves, to avoid indiscriminate slaughter, to kill only at proper seasons of the year, and to carefully protect a source of wealth which he is now gradually but too surely destroying. The fur trade of the Province, with all its present disadvantages, is one of considerable importance, and might be greatly increased. Under these circumstances, any care taken to preserve and foster it would be well bestowed. The Indians upon whom this trade almost wholly depends, would largely reap the benefits of its good management. These views upon this branch of the subject have been communicated by Mr. J. W. McKay, a gentleman who has had thirty years experience amongst the Indians of the Province.

Reserves.

From the above general remarks it is reasonable to suppose that large tracts of agricultural lands will not be required for the class of Indians referred to. Those who cannot be employed usefully, in the manner indicated, in fishing or hunting, might require and fairly expect farming lands. The other portion of the community would be provided for in other ways, by reserving their fishing stations, fur-trading posts and settlements, and by laying off a liberal quantity of land for a future town-site. In the mountain ranges, the most eligible localities for the hunter's purpose might be selected and reserved as fur-bearing preserves.

Stock-breeders and Farmers.

With respect to this class of Indians who are a useful portion of the community, it must be conceded that their herds of horses and cattle require as much pastoral land for their support as equal numbers of stock owned by the white settlers. The pastoral leases complained of in the Minister's report will, however, soon be determined and a fruitful source of irritation will thus be removed. As suggested by Mr. Duncan, a liberal allowance of farming lands should be made, provided that the general outlines of the Indian Policy which he recommends for adoption in the Province be followed.

Labourers.

In the present infancy of British Columbia, the Indians of this class have proved invaluable in the settled portions of the Province. Little can be added to what has already been said with respect to their employment and kind treatment by the white population. It may be mentioned, however, that our lumber mills alone pay about 130 Indian employees over \$40,000 annually. Each individual receives from \$20 to \$30 per month and board. An average of \$25 gives the total of \$40,000 as a clear annual profit made by 130 natives. This information has been obtained from one of the principal mill-owners. Such is one of the results of the Colonial policy. It is needless to say that it would require an enormous amount of farming produce to yield the same, or even one-half of this annual profit, to a similar number of Indians. Reserves of agricultural land for such labourers would be worse than useless, for if they got them they would be bound to occupy and cultivate them, and this they could not do without loss to themselves and loss of valuable and trained labour to the Province. Discarding, however,

from consideration, the mere matter of pecuniary loss or gain, it clearly appears that the employment of the Indians at such centres of labour, possesses other and higher advantages than those described, as it tends to centralize the Natives and their families in places easy of access to the Missionary and to the School-teacher.

This Memorandum has reached a greater length than was anticipated by the undersigned; but he has felt that the importance of the subject required such information as the Provincial Government could give respecting their past and present views upon the Indian land question, in order that erroneous impressions may be removed, unnecessary complications be avoided, a practical land scheme be devised, and the Indian question finally settled to the mutual satisfaction of both Governments.

The following suggestions for the settlement of the subject have been made by Mr. Duncan. [Appendix D.]

- 1st. That no basis of acreage for Indian Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole; but that each Nation (and not tribe) of Indians of the same language be dealt with separately;
- 2nd. That for the proper adjustment of Indian claims the Dominion Government do appoint an Agent to reside with each Nation;
- 3rd. That Reserves of land be set aside for each Nationality of Indians. Such Reserves to contain, in addition to agricultural land, a large proportion of wild and of forest land. Every application for a Reserve shall be accompanied by a Report from the Agent having charge of the Nation for whom the Reserve is intended; and such Report shall contain a census and give a description of the habits and pursuits, and of the nature and quantity of land required for the use of such Nation;
- 4th. That each Reserve shall be held in trust for the use and benefit of the Nation of Indians to which it has been allotted; and in the event of any material increase or decrease hereafter of the members of a Nation occupying a Reserve, such Reserve shall be enlarged or diminished as the case may be, so that it shall bear a fair proportion to the members of the Nation occupying it. The extra land required for any Reserves shall be allotted from vacant Crown lands, and any land taken off a Reserve shall revert to the Province;
- 5th. That the present local Reserves be surrendered by the Dominion to the Province as soon as may be convenient; the Province agreeing to give fair compensation for any improvements or clearings made upon any Reserve which may be surrendered by the Dominion ~~and accepted~~ by the Province:

and the undersigned has the honor to recommend that the above suggestions be adopted, and that this Memorandum be approved. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is respectfully requested to forward a copy thereof, and of the Minute of Council referring thereto, to the Dominion Government, for their consideration and assent; and he further recommends that another copy be sent to the Dominion Government, for transmission to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Signed) GEO. A. WALKER,
Victoria, 17th August, 1875. Attorney-General.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 3rd day of December, 1872.

On a Memorandum dated 2nd December, from the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, reporting that an Indian named Charlie has been living on an Island opposite Langley for some time, under an assurance from the late Mr. Brew that his possession of the land would be secured to him. The Indian has erected a house and has cleared some of the land. He also has cattle and poultry. The Island is overflowed every year at high water. The Indian raises wheat, turnips, potatoes, Indian corn and onions. He has planted apple trees also. The Island contains about 100 acres, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works recommends that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor be respectfully requested to give Charlie permission to pre-empt, under the provisions of the "Land Ordinance, 1870."

The Committee advise that the recommendation be approved.

(Certified) JAMES JUDSON YOUNG,
Clerk Executive Council.

APPENDIX B.
Governor Musgrave to Earl Granville.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
29th January, 1870.

MY LORD,—I have had the honour to receive your lordship's despatch, No. 104, of the 15th November, 1869, transmitting copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, relative to the condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island.

2. If the statements made in Mr. Sebright Green's letter, forwarded to your lordship by the Society, were statements of facts, they would be a matter of great reproach to the Colonial Government; but I have satisfied myself that his representations are in some cases quite incorrect, and in others greatly exaggerated. As the circumstances alleged and referred to by Mr. Green were antecedent to my acquaintance with the Colony, I referred his letter to Mr. Trutch, the Commissioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor-General, for a report; and I now enclose a memorandum from that officer upon the subject. From other sources of information I have every reason to believe Mr. Trutch's statements to be correct.

3. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to place Indian tribes exactly in the same position as more civilized races, but they do, substantially, enjoy equal protection from the Government; and I believe that those of them who are most in contact with the white population quite understand that this is the case. Complaints are frequently brought by the Indians in the neighbourhood of Victoria before the Police Magistrate, against each other. And since my arrival here, Indians have been the principal witnesses in trials for murder.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) A. MUSGRAVE.

Memorandum on a letter treating of condition of the Indians in Vancouver Island, addressed to the Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, by Mr. William Sebright Green.

Mr. Green's letter contains a series of allegations against the Government, most of which are so entirely inconsistent with facts, and in the remainder the truth is so strangely distorted, that his statements in this matter, and the deductions drawn by him therefrom, urgently require to be met with most distinct and positive refutation.

It is not true, as he avers, that in this Colony we have "no Indian Policy whatever;" that "there are no Indian Agents;" and that "the only friends the Indians have in the Colony are the Missionaries." On the contrary, for the past ten years at least, during which I have resided in this Colony, the Government appears to me to have striven to the extent of its power to protect and befriend the Native race, and its declared policy has been that the Aborigines should, in all material respects, be on the same footing in the eye of the law as people of European descent, and that they should be encouraged to live amongst the white settlers in the country, and so, by their example, be induced to adopt habits of civilization. In the more settled districts the Indians now reside mostly in the settlements, working for the white settlers, eating similar food, and wearing similar clothing, and having, to a great extent, relinquished their former wild, primitive mode of life. In these respects the native race has undoubtedly derived very material benefit from their contact with white people, whilst it is undoubtedly equally certain that it has thence contracted a large share of the vices, and attendant disease which have ever been inevitably entailed by European races, on the Indians of this continent amongst whom they have settled.

This policy towards the Indians has been consistently carried out, so far as I am aware, by successive Governors, and under it the Indians have assuredly, as Mr. Green states, "been made amenable to English laws;" but it is somewhat more than exaggerated to write, as he has done, that the Indians have been "suffered to shoot and kill one another within rifle-shot of the city, without interference." It may be, and I believe is, a fact, that during the past ten years there have been instances of Indians having shot and killed one another in the outskirts of Victoria without having been apprehended; but they certainly have not been suffered to do so. On the contrary, had they been detected in the commission of such crimes, they would most assuredly have been tried and punished according to English law. In fact, Indians have been tried for this very

crime in Victoria and hanged. At the trial of all such offenders counsel have been assigned by the judge for their defence, unless specially provided by themselves or their friends, precisely as though they had been white men. For it must be pointed out that Mr. Green is again positively incorrect in stating, as he has done, that the defence of Indians is a "mere matter of chance." There is no more of the element of chance in this respect, as regards an Indian on his trial, than would affect a white man similarly circumstanced. Money must, of course, always have its effect in securing the services of able counsel and in other ways, when a man is under trial for any offence against the law; but in this respect a poor Indian is no worse off than a poor white man, indeed, he is probably not so friendless, as the judges in this colony have always made it their special care that Indians on trial should be at least at no disadvantage on account of their being Indians.

The Magistrates, too, throughout the Colony, are the especially constituted protectors of the Indians against injustice. They are, in fact, "Indian Agents" in all but the name, and I am confident that they have so performed this well-understood branch of their duty, that as full a measure of protection and general advantage has been bestowed on the Indians through their agency by Government, out of the pecuniary means at its disposal for this purpose, as could have been afforded to them through the medium of a special Indian Department.

The Indians have in fact been held to be the special wards of the Crown, and in the exercise of this guardianship Government has, in all cases where it has been desirable for the interests of the Indians, set apart such portions of the Crown Lands as were deemed proportionate to, and amply sufficient for, the requirements of each tribe; and these Indian Reserves are held by Government, in trust, for the exclusive use and benefit of the Indians resident thereon.

But the title of the Indians in the fee of the public lands, or of any portion thereof, has never been acknowledged by Government, but, on the contrary, is distinctly denied. In no case has any special agreement been made with any of the tribes of the Mainland for the extinction of their claims of possession; but these claims have been held to have been fully satisfied by securing to each tribe, as the progress of the settlement of the country seemed to require, the use of sufficient tracts of land for their wants for agricultural and pastoral purposes.

In 1850 and 1851, shortly after the first settlement at Victoria by the Hudson Bay Company—at that time grantees from the Crown of the whole of Vancouver Island, with full executive powers of Government—their agent, Governor Douglas, made agreements with the various families of Indians then occupying the south-eastern portion of the Island, for the relinquishment of their possessory claims in the district of country around Fort Victoria, in consideration of certain blankets and other goods presented to them. But these presents were, as I understand, made for the purpose of securing friendly relations between those Indians and the settlement of Victoria, then in its infancy, and certainly not in acknowledgment of any general title of the Indians to the lands they occupy.

In reference to the Cowichan settlement, it appears from the records—for I cannot speak of this matter from personal knowledge, as I had no official connection with Vancouver Island until the year before last—that portions of the Cowichan Valley were surveyed by Government and sold in 1859. The settlement dates, therefore, from that year, although the unoccupied lands in this district were not thrown open for pre-emption until 1862. When these lands were surveyed, certain sections, containing in all 4635 acres, were set apart as reserves for the use of the Cowichan Indians, and are now held in trust by Government for that purpose, with the exception of about 500 acres which have been since withdrawn from this reservation, with the consent, as appears from the recorded correspondence in this office, of the Indians interested therein.

I can find no record of any promise having been made to these Indians that they should be paid for the lands in the Cowichan Valley which they may have laid claim to, nor can I learn that any such promise has ever been made. But it is probable that the Cowichans, when the white people began to settle among them, may have expected and considered themselves entitled to receive for the lands, which they held to be theirs, similar donations to those which had been presented to their neighbors, the Saanich Indians, years previously, as before mentioned, on their relinquishing their claims on the lands around their villages. It is further very likely that it was Governor Douglas' intention that such gratuities should be bestowed on this tribe, although no direct promise to that effect had been made; and, in fact, presents of agricultural implements and tools were authorised to be made to them through this department last year,

although no demands for payment for their lands had, to my knowledge, been made by these Indians of Government.

It is unfortunately only too true that the law forbidding the sale of liquor to the Indians, although efficacious in the country districts, especially on the mainland, is virtually inoperative in Victoria and its neighbourhood, as its provisions, strict as they are, are evaded by an organized system between white men who make the vile liquor for this trade, and the Indian traders who purchase it in quantities, to be retailed to their Indian customers on the reserve. Government has endeavored to suppress this most baneful traffic, but the profits are so considerable that those engaged in it in a wholesale way cannot be tempted to become informers; and it is only occasionally that even the minor agents are apprehended and punished, whilst the principal offenders, some of whom it is hinted are most respectable persons, cannot be traced. It is easy for Mr. Green to say, "he could point out at least a dozen men known to be engaged in this nefarious traffic;" but it would no doubt have been difficult for him to have proved this, which he asserts as a known fact, otherwise he would surely have evidenced his earnestness in the cause of those on whose behalf he writes, by giving such information to the police as might have led to the punishment of these offenders.

Prostitution is another acknowledged evil prevailing to an almost unlimited extent among the Indian women in the neighborhood of Victoria; but the prevention of this vice is at least as difficult to effect here as in more civilized communities, and the only direct step towards this result that appears open for Government to take would be to remove the entire Indian population to a distance of some miles from Victoria; a course against which the Indians themselves, and the majority of the white inhabitants, would strenuously protest, for a variety of reasons; but this course must certainly be adopted before any measures for the improvement in this respect of the moral and social condition of the Indian population can be carried into effect with any hope of success.

In direct refutation of the charges of utter neglect and inhuman treatment of the Indians at Victoria during the prevalence of small-pox in 1868, which Mr. Green makes against Government, it will be sufficient for me to recount what came under my own observation in reference to this subject.

Some time during the autumn of that year, whilst this disease was at its height, Mr. Young, at that time acting Colonial Secretary, called my attention to a leading article in that morning's *British Colonist*, of which Mr. Green was then editor, which contained most exaggerated representations of the horrible condition of the Indians on the reserve at Victoria under this visitation, and charges against Government of having utterly failed to take any steps to prevent the spread of the tell contagion, or to alleviate the sufferings of those attacked by it, or even provide for the burial of its victims; statements, in fact of a character and tenor identical with the charges which are so broadly made in the letter now under reference. Mr. Young informed me, that although he knew these statements had no foundation in fact, he was then going to investigate the matter thoroughly, and would be glad if I would accompany him. Accordingly, Mr. Young, Mr. Pemberton, Police Magistrate of Victoria, and myself, went at once to the Indian reserve, and spent some hours in inspecting the Indian houses, hospital, graveyard, &c., and in inquiring into the arrangements that had been made by the Police Magistrate, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Owens, at that time resident on the reserve in charge of the Church of England Indian Mission thereon, and who also joined us in our inspection.

We found but few—only three—cases of small-pox then existing on the reserve, and these cases were in care of an attendant, paid by Government, in a building erected by Government specially as an Indian Small-pox Hospital, and under medical treatment also provided by Government. Those who had died on the reserve and in the town of Victoria had been decently buried, to the number of about fifty, that being the number of newly-made graves. We could not verify whether these represented all the deaths up to that time from small-pox among the Indians; but we certainly saw no dead bodies of Indians left unburied on the reserve, or elsewhere in the neighborhood of the town; nor did we learn that even one such dead body had been found "on the rocks outside the harbor," where Mr. Green says "hundreds of bodies were left unburied." The shanties which had been occupied by the small-pox patients, together with their clothes and bedding, had been carefully burnt; and from all that we saw on the reserve, and from the information furnished to us by the Rev. Mr. Owens, Mr. Pemberton, and others, we were satisfied that all practicable measures were being taken for the proper care of the Indian sufferers from small-pox, and for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

I will only add, in confirmation of the correctness of the impressions we then formed to the above effect, that this subject was brought under discussion during the last Session of the Legislative Council by the late Dr. Davie, then Member for Victoria District, who, speaking of his own knowledge, as he had been unremitting in his professional services to Indians as well as to white persons afflicted with small-pox, and who, being one of the medical officers appointed by Government for this purpose, had frequently visited this reserve on such charitable errands, bore testimony to the zeal and unthinking disregard of the danger of contagion which had been exhibited by those to whom the duty of taking care of the Indians during the late visitation had been entrusted.

I have since ascertained that the deaths from small-pox among the Indians in 1868, amounted to eighty-eight, and that about two thousand dollars were expended by Government in the care of, and medical attendance on, these sufferers, and in the burial of the dead.

Most of the Indians from the outlying districts along the Coast fled from the City in their canoes, by the advice of the authorities, but under no compulsion, at the first outbreak of the contagion, but, unfortunately, not in time to escape its ravages; for they carried the infection with them, and those attacked by the dreaded disease on their way homeward were left by their friends on the shore to perish unattended.

Many Indians died in this way, in addition to those whose deaths were registered; but I am unable to perceive what measures it was in the power of Government to take, other than those which were adopted for the protection and succour of the white and Indian population alike.

I will only remark further, on the general subject of the condition of the Indians in the Colony, that it is unhesitatingly acknowledged to be the peculiar responsibility of Government to use every endeavour to promote the civilization, education, and ultimate christianization of the native races within our territory, and that any practical scheme for advancing this object which it would be within the scope of the pecuniary ability of the Colony to carry into effect would be adopted with alacrity.

At present this good work is almost exclusively in the hands of the Missionaries of various denominations, and much has been effected by their labours in those stations where the Indians under their teaching are not subject to those temptations which seem almost inevitably to overcome them when brought into close contact with the white population of the towns. But Government, although giving cordially to these missions every countenance and moral support in its power, has found it impracticable to grant them any pecuniary aid, from the consideration that, by so doing, it would be involved in the invidious position of appearing to give special state aid to particular religious bodies.

(Signed) JOSEPH W. TRUCH.

APPENDIX C.

Copy of part of a letter on Indian Affairs addressed to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, by Mr. Duncan, May, 1875.

Thus I have sketched the origin and growth of Metlakahatl, that from the facts and experience thereby shown, I may have good and safe grounds for recommending the following simple policy or principles of action to the Government in their future dealings with the Indians of British Columbia:—

A clear, practical, and satisfactory Indian Policy is now undoubtedly called for and is of vital importance to the prosperity of the Province. The problem of Indian affairs too, is confessedly difficult and solemn, hence I feel in duty bound to tender my humble aid to the Government toward its right solution.

Not having any personal or party ends to serve, but simply a desire to promote the spiritual and temporal interests of the Indians with whom my lot is cast, I will open my mind freely, and trust that what I have to say will be received by the Government in a like spirit of candour.

Let me then first assure the Government, that I believe the present organization of the Indian Department in British Columbia can never work successfully, and that however sincerely desirous those who now exercise the management of Indian affairs may be to do their duty, to my mind so palpably defective and misdirected are their labours, that I fear when the Government and the public come to look for results, they will be sorely disappointed.

The first anomaly that strikes one, is the isolated existence of the Department from the influence and control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Such an arrangement, however easy it may work in Provinces nearer Canada, will prove, I am fully persuaded, both perplexing and injurious to the Indians of British Columbia. Its tendency will be to lower the Lieutenant-Governor in their estimation; retard their loyalty; and engender toward the white race antagonism of interests.

The Governor of the whites being no longer regarded as the guardian of their welfare, they will cease to respect him; while the Indian Commissioner, though he may succeed in enlisting their friendship, yet, from having no authority among or over the whites, will fail to inspire them with that salutary reverence so necessary to their good government.

It is to be hoped that this impolitic state of things may soon be remedied, and that, with an Indian Commissioner by his side, the Lieutenant-Governor, as the representative of the Queen, may continue to be looked up to by the Indians as the head of all authority and public interests in the Province; and that though they may feel themselves inferior to the whites in political and social standing, yet, that at least they have one and the same Governor, who will administer their affairs as impartially, and guard their interests as sacredly, as he does those of their otherwise more favored brethren.

I will now proceed with my suggestions for an Indian Policy which I propose to place under the heads of *Surveillance, Reserves, and Gifts.*

First, Surveillance.—This I conceive to be the proper starting point for commencing a right policy in Indian affairs; for without surveillance no satisfactory relationship can ever exist between the Government and the Indians.

But in looking at this subject I would ask the Government to lose sight of the tribal divisions of the Indians, which are so numerous and perplexing, and regard only the natural division of languages, of which I suppose there are some ten or twelve in the Province; each language being spoken, judging roughly, by about four to five thousand persons.

To each of these languages I would recommend the Government to appoint a Superintendent, or more properly speaking, a Sub-agent, who should also be a Justice of the Peace. This Sub-Agent should of course reside among his Indians and identify himself with their interests. He should be a married man of good character and a total abstainer from intoxicating drink. He must be a man of courage, patience, of orderly and industrious habits, and one who could command the respect of his people. He should possess some knowledge of medicine and of building, and be of a practical turn of mind. It should be his aim, as soon as possible, to learn the language of his Indians, and acquaint himself with their country, their pursuits, wants, and difficulties; all which he should duly record and report upon to the Chief Commissioner in the Province. His duties for the Indians would consist in preserving the peace in their midst, helping any in sickness or distress, teaching and aiding the community to open up the resources of their country and to build themselves good houses, and thus lead the way to their becoming an industrious and prosperous people.

I would recommend that at first the Sub-Agent take up his quarters *pro tem.* with the principal tribe in his district, but that as soon as he shall have become acquainted with the country he shall choose out a good central position for his station or head quarters, and erect his house on a site suitable for a future Native town. Before he moves he should make his plans fully known to his Indians and then encourage them to settle around him, without regard to tribal or sub-tribal distinctions.

As soon as possible after moving to the central station, I would recommend that he should choose out a Native constable or two, and gradually increase the staff until he has a corps sufficiently strong for all emergencies. Simultaneously I would recommend he should select a Native Council with whom he should deliberate upon all matters affecting the public weal within his district.

The expense of these two Native forces would be but trivial if the plan as at Metlakahtla be adopted. There the council have only a badge of office, which consists of a cape trimmed with scarlet, while the constables have each a simple uniform about every five years, and are remunerated for their services only when sent on special duty.

For the protection and encouragement of the Sub-Agent I would recommend that his station be visited once annually by the Governor or Chief Commissioner, and that his salary be not less than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) a year, with allowances for medicine and canoe hire.

Next as to Reserves—

Here again I would ask the Government to lose sight of scattered tribes, and rather be prepared when the time comes to grant a large district for the use and benefit of all the Indians of one language; that is, I would recommend one large Reserve for each tongue as the principle to be kept in view, and as opposed to having some ten or fifteen smaller reserves for each language if tribal divisions were followed.

But in practice this recommendation might require modifying in some cases, as where the Indians of the same tongue are very much scattered, or are divided by natural barriers which render their pursuits and means of living so dissimilar that their coming all on one reserve is impracticable. In such cases two, or at most three, reserves might be required.

In addition to the reserve for each tongue, I would earnestly beg the Government to hold in trust for the benefit of each tribe its respective fishing station, though it may not come on the reserve and be only occupied (of course) part of the year. To allow the whites to pre-empt or occupy such clearings would not only be a great injustice but would, I am sure, be a fruitful source of trouble to the Province.

As the question of Reserves is one of *vital importance* both to the Indians and the Government, and serious evils may result from precipitancy, I would propose that the subject wherever possible should lie over until the Government Agent before alluded to has taken up his position in each district; and after he has learnt the number, wants, and pursuits of the Indians under his charge, and the nature of their country, he should duly advise the Government accordingly, thus pointing out the most suitable locality and the quantity of land required by his particular Indians.

Without such advice I cannot see how the Government can be expected to act fairly or wisely in dealing with the subject.

Further, I would suggest as matter for caution that whatever system be adopted in granting reserves, that the Government will not sanction the establishing of an *Indian Settlement* on or near the *border* of a reserve where it might at once or at some future day be in proximity to a *White Settlement*, but rather order that all new and permanent Indian towns or villages shall be built as far from the settlement of the whites, or where such settlements are likely to arise, as the reserve in each case will allow.

Further, I look to the reserve question if rightly settled greatly to aid in remedying the present scattered condition of the Indians, and thus rendering them accessible to the Christian Missionary and Schoolmaster: for unless they become more collected it would seem impossible that education or civilization should ever reach them as a whole.

Next as to Gifts:—

In no matter affecting the Indians can the Government do more good or harm than in the matter of gifts.

Money may be spent to a large amount upon the Indians and yet tend only to alienate, dissatisfy, and impoverish them if wrongly applied; whereas a small sum rightly administered will yield much good both to the Indians and the country at large.

The policy of dealing out gifts to individual Indians I consider cannot be too strongly deprecated, as it is both degrading and demoralizing. To treat the Indians as paupers is to perpetuate their baby-hood and burdensomeness. To treat them as savages, whom we fear and who must be tamed and kept in good temper by presents, will perpetuate their barbarism and increase their insolence. I would therefore strongly urge the Government to set their faces against such a policy.

The Indians of British Columbia are by no means poor in the usual meaning of the word, i.e. they are not poor as to resources, but are ignorant, indolent, and improvident, and hence need a guiding and friendly hand before they can become a prosperous people. Thus may I recommend the Government in making pecuniary grants for Indian use to lose sight of individuals altogether, even chiefs not excepted, and rather spend the money on *Public Works* which shall benefit the community as a whole and be a palpable and *lasting* evidence of the interest the Government take in their welfare.

Of course such openings for thus helping the whole community would be set before the Government, from time to time, by the Agent, with the consent and approbation of the Native Council, and each proposition or call for help would stand or fall on its own merits; but, speaking generally, pecuniary aid might be well applied in opening up roads, helping all who built at the Government Station to erect good houses, by providing, say, windows, nails, &c.; also assisting Indians in companies to open up any new industry: making this, however, a fundamental rule, only to assist those who are endeavouring to rise higher in social life and are law-abiding subjects of Her Majesty.

Thus I would have the Government to employ their money grants, and the Agent his energies principally to build up a good and substantial *Native town* for each tongue, and as central as possible for all the tribes of the same tongue.

These central Government Stations being started, a *Government School* might be established in each, and good openings would thus be made for Religious Societies to step in with their aid, and no doubt a Minister would soon be provided for each such station and thus for each tongue in the Province.

The three gentlemen—the Agent, the Minister, and the Schoolmaster—thus severally employed, and aiding and encouraging each other, might reasonably be expected to bring about such a state of things as would warrant the town at no very distant date being incorporated and have its own Native Magistrate, and thus cease to belong to the Indian Department or need an Indian policy.

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNCAN.

APPENDIX D.

Mr. Duncan to the Hon. G. A. Walkem.

VICTORIA, 6th July, 1875.

SIR,—Having read over the correspondence between the Provincial Government and the Indian Department, in reference to the question of Land Reserves for the Indians, I have now the honor to submit to you, for the consideration of the Government, the following remarks which contain my views on the subject.

Of the urgency and importance of the Land question, and its vital bearing on the peace and prosperity of the Province there can be no doubt. The Provincial Government will, I feel sure, readily endorse all that appears in the correspondence on these points.

The questions to settle appear to be:—

1. Who among the Indians shall be entitled to land?
2. What number of acres shall be granted to each Indian so entitled?
3. What is to be done with *existing Reserves*?

Taking the first question:—

The mode approved by the Government appears to be, that *each family of five* is to receive certain lands, while some of their correspondents urge rather to regard *every male adult* as eligible. With the latter idea I concur, as it seems to me the only workable course to pursue.

I should pity the officer appointed to carry out the arrangement about families; nothing but complication and annoyance would ensue, and ultimately (in my opinion) the plan would be thrown aside as untenable.

*As to the 2nd question.—*The Dominion Government ask for eighty (80) acres for each family of five persons, while the Provincial Government offer only twenty (20) acres for such family.

I cannot believe the great difference between the demand in the one case, and the offer on the other, denotes the comparative respect for the Indians' welfare as held by the two Governments. No, I am persuaded that the whole difference springs from the fact that no definite information is before the Provincial Government as to the number and pursuits of the Indians in respective localities or the kind of land to be reserved for their use.

I can fully understand that the Provincial Government are reluctant to impede the progress of the Province by handing over to the Indians what might in some localities prove to be the whole of the cultivable lands, without their having much prospect or any guarantee that such lands will be utilized; hence I beg to make the following suggestions:—

1st. That no basis of acreage for Reserves be fixed for the Province as a whole, but rather that each nation of Indians be dealt with separately on their respective claims.

2nd. That for the proper adjustment of such claims let the Dominion and the Provincial Governments each provide an agent to visit the Indians and report fully as to the number and pursuits of each nation and the kind of country they severally occupy.

3rd. That the Provincial Government deal as liberally with the Indians as other Provincial Governments in the Dominion. My opinion is that a liberal policy will prove the cheapest in the end; but I hold it will not be necessary in the interests of the Indians to grant them only cultivable lands; rather I would recommend that a large proportion of their Reserves should be wild and forest lands, and hence may be very extensive without impoverishing the Province, and at the same time so satisfactory to the Indians as to allay all irritation and jealousy towards the whites.

4th. I think the Provincial Government might reasonably insist upon this with the Dominion Government,—that no Indian shall be allowed to alienate any part of a Reserve, and in case of a Reserve being abandoned, or the Indians ou it decreasing, so that its extent is disproportionate to the number of occupants, that such Reserve or part of a Reserve might revert to the Provincial Government.

*As to the 3rd question:—*The existing Reserves are shown to be by the correspondence both irregular in quantity and misplaced as to locality by following tribal divisions, which is no doubt a mistake and fraught with bad consequences.

My advice would be in the meantime simply to ignore them, as it certainly would not be wise to regard them as a precedent, and it would be impolitic to have two systems of Reserves in the Province,—one tribal and the other national.

My opinion is that if the Dominion Government will establish sub-agents for each language or nation of Indians, and place and employ those agents as I have recommended, that the Indians will without any outside pressure be drawn and gradually gather round such agency and ultimately be willing to abandon the small and petty Reserves they now occupy, and especially so, if the Provincial Government offer to compensate them for the improvements or clearing of any lands they are willing to resign.

I enclose you a copy of part of a letter I have lately had the honor to present to the Indian Department, at Ottawa, on Indian affairs. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM DUNCAN.

RETURN

To an Order of the House for a Return of the names and approximate location of all Indian Reserves on Vancouver Island.

*Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 25th April, 1901.*

W. C. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
1	Beecher Bay	Metchosin District, on north shore of Beecher Bay, Sections 45, 46, 49 and an addition on the west of and adjoining section 49.	Beecher Bay	502	
2		Metchosin District, on eastern shore of Beecher Bay, Section 44.	"	235	
3	Cruyke Point	Metchosin District, on western shore of Beecher Bay.	"	2 50/100	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, June 11th, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Wolfe Island	Metchosin District, in Beecher Bay.	"	11	
5	Lamb Island	"	"	50/100	
6	Frazer Island	"	"	14	
7	Village Island	"	"	3	
8	Island	"	"	2	
9	Island	"	"	4	
10	Island	"	"	1	Surrendered for a quarantine station.
11	Albert Head	Esquimalt District.	"	4	
1	Halalt Island	An island at the mouth of Chemainus River, Chemainus Halalt Band	"	140	
2	Halalt	Chemainus District.	"	287	
3	Lyackson	Sections 3, 4, 5, Range 7, Chemainus District.	Layackson Band	1756	
4	Shingle Point	Near the northern end of Valdez Island, Cedar District.	"	5	
5	Portier Pass	On west shore of Valdez Island, Cedar District.	"	79	
6		At the southern end of Valdez Island, Cedar District.	"	23	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, January 18th, 1887. Surveyed, 1878.
7	Kuper Island	Eastern portion of Section 6, Range 8, Chemainus District.	"	2138	The whole of Kuper Island, Chemainus District, with the exception of Mr. W. Conn's claim.

COWICHAN AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

6	Skutz	Cowichan Lake District, on the left bank of Cowichan River, at Skutz Canyon.	18	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, February 17th, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
7	"	Cowichan Lake District, on both banks of Cowichan River, at head of Skutz Canyon.	40	
	Cowichan Lake	Cowichan District, on the south shore of Cowichan Lake, near its outlet, and partly on section 5, and partly in Island Railway Belt.	130	Allotted by Commissioners O'Reilly, May 21st, 1887. Surveyed, 1890. One hundred and seven and a half acres of Section 5 conveyed by Mr. C. Green to the Dominion Government, December, 1888.
	Esquimalt	Esquimalt District, on eastern shore of Esquimalt Harbour.	47	Based on an agreement made by the Hudson's Bay Company on behalf of the Crown, April 30th, 1850. Reserve confirmed by the Joint Reserve Commission, May 4th, 1878. Surveyed, 1888.
1	Nanaimo Town	Nanaimo District, on Nanaimo Harbour.	47	
2	" River	Cranberry District, on left bank of Nanaimo River.	128	
3	" "	Cranberry District, Sections 19, 20, 21, Range 7, on portions of Section 21, Range 6.	260	
4	" "	Sections 18 and 19, Range 8, Cranberry District.	290	
5	Fishing Station	Nanaimo District, on southern shore of Gabriola Island, part of Section 1.	200	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 20th, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
6	Burial ground	Small island, about 7 chains east of Reserve No. 5.	23	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 18th, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
	Nanocum	Nanocum District, on the southern shore of Nanocum Harbour.	220	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 23rd, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
	Qualicum	Newcastle District, at the mouth of the Qualicum River.	197	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, December 13th, 1876. Surveyed, 1878.
1	South Saanich	South Saanich District, Sections 7, 8, 9, S., Range 1 W., Section 7, S. 9, S., Range 2 W.	243	Original reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
2	East Saanich	South Saanich District, Sections 6, 7, 8, S., Range 4 E., Sections 6, 7, 8, S., Range 5 E., Sections 6, 7, 8, S., Range 6 E.	605	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
3	Cole Bay	North Saanich District, Sections 4, 5, N., Range 2 W., Section 4, 5, N., Range 3 W., Sections 2, 3, N., Range 1 W., Sections 2, 3, N., Range 2 W.	705	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
4	Union Bay	North Saanich District, Section 15 N., Range 1 W.	71	Old reserves confirmed by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
	Fulford Harbour	Cowichan District, the southern portion of Section 53, Salt Spring Island.	43	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
5	Mayne Island	Cowichan District.	323	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.
7	Saturna Island	Cowichan District, at Deep Cove, the eastern half of Section 12 and west half Section 13.	300	
8	Pender Island	Cowichan District, at Pender Point, Pender Island	8	
9	Bar Island	Cowichan District, 5 miles east of Saanich.	29	
10	Sanensis Island	Cowichan District, on Saanich Inlet.	4	
11	Malahat	Malahat District, on west shore of Saanich Inlet	586	
			327	Allotted by Joint Reserve Commission, March 3rd, 1877. Surveyed, 1878.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
12	Hatch Point.	Shawnigan District, eastern portions of Sections 11, 12, Range 10.	Naanieh.	92	
13	Goldstream.	Goldstream District, at the mouth of Goldstream.	"	12	
1	Songhees.	Kegunpit District, on western shore of Victoria Harbour.	Songhees	112	
2	Dealman's or Halkett Island.	Victoria District, in Victoria Harbour	"	2	
3	Discovery Island.	Cowichan District, the northern portion of Discovery Island, 5 miles east of Victoria.	"	90	
4	Chatham Islands.	Cowichan District, two islands about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-east of Reserve No. 3.	"	37	
1	Sooke.	Sooke District, Section 8, on left bank of Sooke River at its mouth.	Sooke	65	
2	Grave-yard.	Sooke District, Section 16	"	101	
3	Grave-yard.	Sooke District, part of Section 7, Billings Spit.	"	3/100	
4	Grave-yard.	Sooke District, part of Section 73, on the right bank of Sooke River, at its mouth.	"	95/100	

KAWAKEWLTH AGENCY.

1	Fort Rupert or Tsa-ki-a.	Rupert District, Beaver Harbour, Vancouver Island.	Fort Rupert.	4.25	
2	Kip-pase.	Rupert District, Beaver Harbour, about 7 chains west of Reserve No. 1.	Kwakewlth.	34	
3	Shell Island.	Rupert District, Beaver Harbour, about 1 mile west of Reserve No. 1.	"	0.70	
4	Teul-qua-te.	Rupert District, on the western shore of Hardy Bay.	"	38.70	
5	Thomas Point.	Rupert District, at Thomas Point, about 1 mile east of Fort Rupert.	"	42.30	
6	Keogh.	Rupert District, at the mouth of the Keogh River, about two and a half miles east of Fort Rupert.	"	4.50	
7	Klicksewy.	Rupert District, on Queen Charlotte Sound, about 12 miles south-east of Fort Rupert, and east of Section 9.	"	134.80	

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 18th, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27th, 1888.

1	Telaisa.	Rupert District, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Kla-skino Inlet, one-half mile north-east of May Day Island.	Kla-skino.	48	
2	Tsownachs.	Rupert District, one-half mile east of Anchorage Island, Kla-skino Inlet.	"	35	
3	Kla-skish.	Rupert District, one-half mile east of Shelter Island, Kla-skish Inlet.	"	12	
1	Salmon River.	Sayward District, at the mouth of Salmon River, Johnston's Stream.	Luich-wit-tash, Kahl-kah-matis band.	329	
11	Campbell River.	Sayward District, at the mouth of Campbell River, Discovery Passage.	We-way-akay band	330	
12	Quinsam.	Sayward District, on the right bank of Quinsam River, about one-half mile from its confluence with Campbell River.	"	287	
3	Haylahte.	Rupert District, at the mouth of Adams River, Johnston's Stream.	Mahtee-lippe	47	
1	Hope Island.	Rupert District, at the mouth of Charlotte Sound, Johnstone Strait.	Nahwittit.	85/2	
2	Se-mach.	Rupert District, Sea Otter Cove, Vancouver Island.	"	6	
3	Ouch-tum.	Rupert District, at Cape Scott, Vancouver Island.	"	12	
4	Nah-wit-ti.	Rupert District, at Cape Commercial, Vancouver Island.	"	22	
5	Glen-gla-oueh.	Rupert District, at the southern end of Balak-lava Island, Goliets Channel.	"	14	
1	Alert Bay.	Rupert District, Alert Bay, Cormorant Island.	Nimkeesh.	4625/100	
2	Burial-ground.	Rupert District, Alert Bay, 30 chains south of Reserve No. 1.	"	187/100	
3	Ches-la-kee.	Rupert District, at the mouth of Nimkeesh River.	"	302 87	
4	Arse-ee-wy-ee.	Rupert District, on the left bank of the Nimkeesh River, 23 miles from its mouth.	"	4130/100	
5	O-tsa-was.	Rupert District, on the right bank of the Nimkeesh River, one-half mile from the outlet of Mahtee-lippe.	"	3325/100	
1	Quat-tishe.	Rupert District, near Tura Point, at the southern end of Quatsino Narrows, Quatsino Sound.	Quatsino	228	
2	Toh-quo-ough.	Rupert District, two small inlets in the west arm of Quatsino Sound.	"	1 50/100	
3	Pa-catl-lin-ne.	Rupert District, on the west arm of Quatsino Sound, two miles from its head.	"	9	
4	Kultah.	Rupert District, at Joes Point, on the eastern shore of Quatsino Narrows.	"	41	
5	Cay-ith.	Rupert District, at the head of the south-east arm of Quatsino Sound.	"	1130/100	
6	Cay-ue.	Rupert District, on the western shore of the head of Quatsino Sound, west of the northern extremity of Long Island.	"	94	

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15th, 1883. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20th, 1893.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 20th, 1884. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27th, 1888.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 21st, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27th, 1888.

Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, September 21st, 1886. Surveyed, 1887. Final confirmation, July 27th, 1888.

KWAUKWEWLTH AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Concluded.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
7	Tee-ta	Rupert District on the western shore of the south-east arm of Quatsino Sound, one mile south-west of Dog Island.	Quatsino	9 50/100	
8	Mah-te-nicht	Rupert District, in Koskemo Bay, Quatsino Sound.	"	39	
9	Cla-tux	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Kopino Harbour, Quatsino Sound.	"	73	
10	Fishery	Rupert District, on the northern shore of Kopino Harbour, Quatsino Sound.	"	111	
11	O-ya kum-la	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Forwand Bay, Quatsino Sound.	"	165	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15th, 1886. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 20th, 1893.
12	Quat-ley-o	Rupert District, on the southern shore of Browning Creek, Forward Inlet.	"	6	
13	Grass Point	Rupert District, on Grass Point, Winter Harbour, section of No. 8, and formerly within the townsite of "Queenstown."	"	8 50/100	Conveyed by Capt. John Thompson to Her Majesty the Queen, June 14th, 1893.
14	Cli-en-na	Rupert District, on the northern shore of Winter Harbour, a portion of section 10.	"	50	Conveyed by McNiff <i>et al.</i> to Her Majesty the Queen, August, 1895.
15	Grave-yard	Rupert District, on land in Winter Harbour, ten chains south of reserve No. 14.	"	3	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 15th, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, June 29th, 1893.
16	Ah-we-cha-ol-to	Rupert District, at the head of Winter Harbour, on its southern shore.	"	74	

WEST COAST AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1	Acous	Rupert District, at the entrance to Ousoukinsh Inlet, on its western shore.	Checkleset	100	
2	Burial-ground	Rupert District, an island $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-east of Reserve No. 1.	"	2	
3	Mahope	Rupert District, in Battle Bay, Ousoukinsh Inlet.	"	40	
4	Hismi	Rupert District, on the western shore of Ousoukinsh Inlet, 15 miles from its head.	"	15	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 8th, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27th, 1893.
5	Ousoukinsh	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Ousoukinsh Inlet, at its head.	"	10	
6	Upasowis	Rupert District, between the entrances to Ousoukinsh and Malksope Inlets.	"	61	
7	Malksope	Rupert District, on the northern shore of Malksope Inlet, at its head.	"	30	

1	Opitsat	Clayoquot District, on the south-western shore of Meares Island, Clayoquot Sound.		180	
2	Echachis	Clayoquot District, an island in Clayoquot Sound, at the entrance to Broken and Temple Channel.	"	44	
3	Eswista	Clayoquot District, in Long Bay, about 1 mile east of Schooner Cove.	"	17	
4	Kootowis	Clayoquot District, south-east of Indian Island, Tofino Inlet, Clayoquot Sound.	"	37	
5	Okeammin	Clayoquot District, on the right bank of Kennedy River, Tofino Inlet, at its mouth.	"	24	
6	Clayoqua	Clayoquot District, at the head of the north-east arm of Kennedy Lake.	"	110	
7	Winche	Clayoquot District, at the head of the north-east arm of Kennedy Lake.	"	40	
8	Iltphaya	Clayoquot District, on the right bank of Kennedy River, at the head of the rapids.	"	3 50/100	
9	Onadslith	Clayoquot District, at the head of Deer Creek, Tofino Inlet.	"	45	
10	Edseuklis	Clayoquot District, at the head of Tranquill Creek, Tofino Inlet.	"	40	
11	Yarkisia	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Vargas Island, Clayoquot Sound.	Keisemart Band	103	
12	Cloolthpich	Clayoquot District, on the western shore of Meares Island, Clayoquot Sound.	"	59	
13	Quortsawee	Clayoquot District, at the head of Warm Bay, Clayoquot Sound.	"	36	
14	Ominimith	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Bedwell Sound, at its head.	"	25	
15	Marktosis	Clayoquot District, at the head of Marilda Creek, Flores Island, Clayoquot Sound.	Ahouusat Band	260	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 24th, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
16	Ahousa	Clayoquot District, at the southern end of Open Bay, Vargas Island, Clayoquot Sound.	"	34	
17	Chetalphee	Clayoquot District, on the shore of Clayoquot Sound, west of Catfish Mountain.	"	35	
18	Sutquaquin	Clayoquot District, half a mile west of Crane Island.	"	27	
19	Walous (fishery)	Clayoquot District, at the mouth of Trout Creek, Cypress Bay, Clayoquot Sound.	"	143	
20	Walous (village)	Clayoquot District, on the northern shore of Cypress Bay, Clayoquot Sound.	"	34	
21	Tequa	Clayoquot District, at the head of Bawden Bay, Herterton Channel, Clayoquot Sound.	"	6	
22	Penectle	Clayoquot District, at the head of White Pine Cove, Herbert Arm, Clayoquot Sound.	"	95	
23	Moyhai	Clayoquot District, on the western shore of Herbert Arm, Clayoquot Sound.	"	13	
24	Seektukis	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of North Arm, Clayoquot Sound.	"	34	

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
23	Watta.	Clayoquot District, at the head of Shelter Arm, Clayoquot Sound.	Clayoquot	12	
26	Wappook.	Clayoquot District, on the northern shore of Shelter Arm, Clayoquot Sound, and north of Obstruction Island.	"	11	
27	Openit.	Clayoquot District, on the western shore of Clayoquot, Manhausen Sydney Inlet, Clayoquot Sound, about one mile north of Refuge Cove.	Manhausen Band.	77	
28	Tootowilito-na.	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Sydney Inlet.	"	21	
29	Kishnacous.	Clayoquot District, at the head of Sydney Inlet.	"	34	
1	Nuchatl.	Nootka District, an island at the entrance to Esperanza Inlet.	Esperanza Inlet, Nuchatl-Itz.	16	
2	Nuchatl.	Nootka District, on western shore of Nootka Island, Reserve No. 1.	"	57	
3	Ahpukto.	Nootka District, on western shore of Port Langford, near its head.	"	7	
4	Oyemit.	Nootka District, on western shore of Nootka Island, one mile north of Reserve No. 1.	"	16	
5	Shoomart.	Nootka District, at the head of inner basin, Nootka Sound.	"	21	
6	Owossit-sa.	Nootka District, one mile south-east of Centre Island, Esperanza Inlet.	"	8½	
7	Oclueje.	Nootka District, at the head of Espinoza Arm, Esperanza Inlet.	"	33	
8	Ocosh.	Nootka District, on the western shore of Port Eliza, Esperanza Inlet, at its head.	"	31	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, July 2nd, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
9	Chisnequis.	Nootka District, on the eastern shore of Cat-nala Island.	"	19	
10	Oke.	Nootka District, on the northern shore of Esperanza Inlet, three miles north-east of Centre Island.	Esperanza Inlet, Echatis-ahit Band.	32	
10A	Grave-yard.	Nootka District, on the northern shore of Esperanza Inlet, ½ mile west of Reserve No. 10.	"	2	
11	Ehatus.	Nootka District, on the western shore of Zeballos Inlet, at its head.	"	40	
12	Chenshiknt.	Nootka District, on the eastern shore of Queen's Cove, Port Eliza, at its entrance.	"	55	
13	Tatchu.	Nootka District, at Tatchu Point, 5½ miles west of the entrance to Esperanza Inlet.	"	13	

1	Hesquit.	Clayoquot District, at the entrance to Hesquit Sound, on the western shore.	Hesquit.	322	
2	Homais.	Clayoquot District, at the entrance to Nootka Sound, on the eastern shore.	"	89	
3	Teahmit.	Clayoquot District, on the western shore of Hesquit Harbour.	"	107	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 26th, 1886. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
4	Maahpe.	Clayoquot District, on the north-western shore of Hesquit Harbour.	"	159	
5	Insuk.	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Hesquit Harbour.	"	29	
1	Village Island.	Rupert District, near the western entrance to Kyuquot Sound.	Kyuquot.	118	
2	Mission Island.	Rupert District, the eastern portion of Mission Island, ½ mile east of Reserve No. 1.	"	73	
3	Ahmacnmit.	Rupert District, two islands situated ½ mile north-east of Reserve No. 1.	"	11	
4	Granite Island.	Rupert District, ½ mile north-west of Reserve No. 1.	"	215	
5	Yakats.	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Clansum Sound, Kyuquot Sound.	"	4½	
6	Houpsitas.	Rupert District, north of Walter's Island, Kyuquot Sound.	"	29	
7	Chamisa.	Rupert District, on the northern shore of Chamisa Bay, Kokashite Arm.	"	13	
8	Kayook.	Rupert District, on the western shore of Easy Creek, Kokashite Arm.	"	7	
9	Kashitthe.	Rupert District, on the western shore of Kokashite Arm, at its head.	"	12½	
10	Kaoowinch.	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Kokashite Arm, opposite Easy Creek.	"	20	
11	Tahish.	Rupert District, at the head of Tahish Arm, Kyuquot Sound.	"	21	
12	Artliash.	Rupert District, on the eastern shore of Tahish Arm, two miles from its head.	"	18	
13	Kaok.	Rupert District, at the head of Fair Harbour, Tahish Arm.	"	13	
14	Markale.	Rupert District, situated on an isthmus between the western head of Fair Harbour and Pinnaus Channel, Kyuquot Sound.	"	13	
15	Amai.	Rupert District, at the head of Deep Inlet, Kyuquot Sound.	"	30½	
16	Machtsa.	Rupert District, on Shingle Point at the entrance to Narrow Gut Creek.	"	9	
1	Ahuk.	Barclay District, on the eastern shore of Ahuk Lake, about 3½ miles north-west of the outlet of Nitinat Lagoon.	Nitinat.	132	
2	Tsuquah.	Barclay District, on the sea-coast about one mile west of the outlet of Nitinat Lagoon.	"	235	

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
3	Wyah	Renfrew District, on the eastern shore of the outlet of Nitinat Lagoon.	Nitinat	132	
4	Clo-oose	Renfrew District, at the mouth of the Sunway River, on its right bank.	"	248	
4a	Burial-ground	Renfrew District, on the left bank of the Sunway River, at its mouth.	"	9.30	
5	Sargee	Renfrew District, on the left bank of the Sunway River, 2 miles from its mouth.	"	25.80	
6	Carmannah.	Renfrew District, adjoining the Carmannah Point Lighthouse Reserve on the east.	"	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	Iktukseank	Bardley District, on the northern shore of Nitinat Lagoon, 1 mile from its head.	"	168	
8	Homitan	Bardley District, on the northern shore of Nitinat Lagoon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its head.	"	50	
9	Oyees	Bardley District, on the southern shore of Nitinat Lagoon, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its head.	"	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	Deobah.	Bardley District, on the southern shore of Nitinat Lagoon, 6 miles from its head.	"	13	
11	Malachan	Renfrew District, on the southern shore of Nitinat Lagoon, 1 mile from its head.	"	66	
12	Iddo	Renfrew District, on the mouth of Nitinat River, partly in Section 6, Township 1.	"	77	
13	Opauseeh	Renfrew District, at the mouth of Nitinat River, part of western half of Section 5, Township 1.	"	71	
14	Wokitas	Renfrew District, on the right bank of Nitinat River, a portion of the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 9, Township 1.	"	40	
15	Chuchummisapo	Renfrew District, on the left bank of Nitinat River, a portion of north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23, Township 1.	"	92	
16	Saouk	Renfrew District, on the right bank of Nitinat River, being part of Sections 25 and 36, Township 1, and Section of Township 2.	"	175	
1	Yuquot	Nootka District, Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound.	Nootka	210	
2	Tsarksis	Nootka District, on southern shore of Nootka Island, about 3 miles east of Bajo Point.	"	81	
3	Aas	Nootka District, on southern shore of Nootka Island, at Bajo Point.	"	14	
4	Nesuk	Nootka District, on eastern shore of Tlupana Arm, 1 mile east of Separation Saddle.	"	5	

5	Moutcha	Nootka District, on eastern shore of Tlupana Arm, north of Separation Saddle.	Nootka	15	
6	Suewoa	Nootka District, at northern extremity of Head Bay, Tlupana Arm.	"	36	
7	Hismit	Nootka District, at the head of Deserted Creek, Tlupana Arm.	"	11	
8	Hoiss.	Nootka District, 1 mile north-east of Canal Island, Nootka Sound.	"	44	
9	Coopte	Nootka District, to the east of Narrow Island on the eastern shore of Tahsis Canal, Nootka Sound.	"	35	
10	Tsowwin	Nootka District, on the eastern shore of Tahsis Canal, about 8 miles from its head.	"	34	
11	Tahsis	Nootka District, on the eastern shore of Tahsis Canal, at its head.	"	42	
12	Ahshaminaguas	Nootka District, at the mouth of Goh River, on its right bank, north shore Muchalat Arm.	Matchitlacht Band	39	
13	Matchlee	Nootka District, at the head of Muchalat Arm, on its northern shore.	"	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14	Hleepete	Nootka District, on the northern shore of Nootka Sound, at Williamson Passage, Muchalat Arm.	"	10	
15	Cheeshish	Nootka District, on Nootka Sound, northeast of Bligh Island.	"	29	
16	Moeysh	Clayoquot District, at the head of Camp Bay, Muchalat Arm.	"	13	
17	Ous	Clayoquot District, on the southern shore of King's Pass, Muchalat Arm.	"	24	
1	Numukamis	Barclay District, on Numukamis Bay, Barclay Sound.	Ohiet.	1,700	
2	Nuchaqvis	Barclay District, on eastern shore of Copper Island, Barclay Sound.	"	32	
3	Dochsupple	Barclay District, at the head of Poets Nook, Barclay Sound.	"	21	
4	Sachas	Barclay District, at the head of Grappler Creek, Barclay Sound. Portion of Section 28, Township 1.	"	13	
5	Sachawil	Barclay District, on the north-west shore of Heby Island.	"	7	
6	Kirby Point	Barclay District, on the north-west shore of Diana Island.	"	35	
7	Hamilton Point	Barclay District, the southern portion of Diana Island.	"	86	
8	Haines Island	Barclay District, Barclay Sound.	"	30	
9	Keeshan	Barclay District, at the southern entrance to Barclay Sound, 13 miles north-east of Cape Beale.	"	330	
10	Kichha	Barclay District, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Cape Beale.	"	12	
11	Clutus	Barclay District, at western entrance to Pacheena Bay.	"	105	

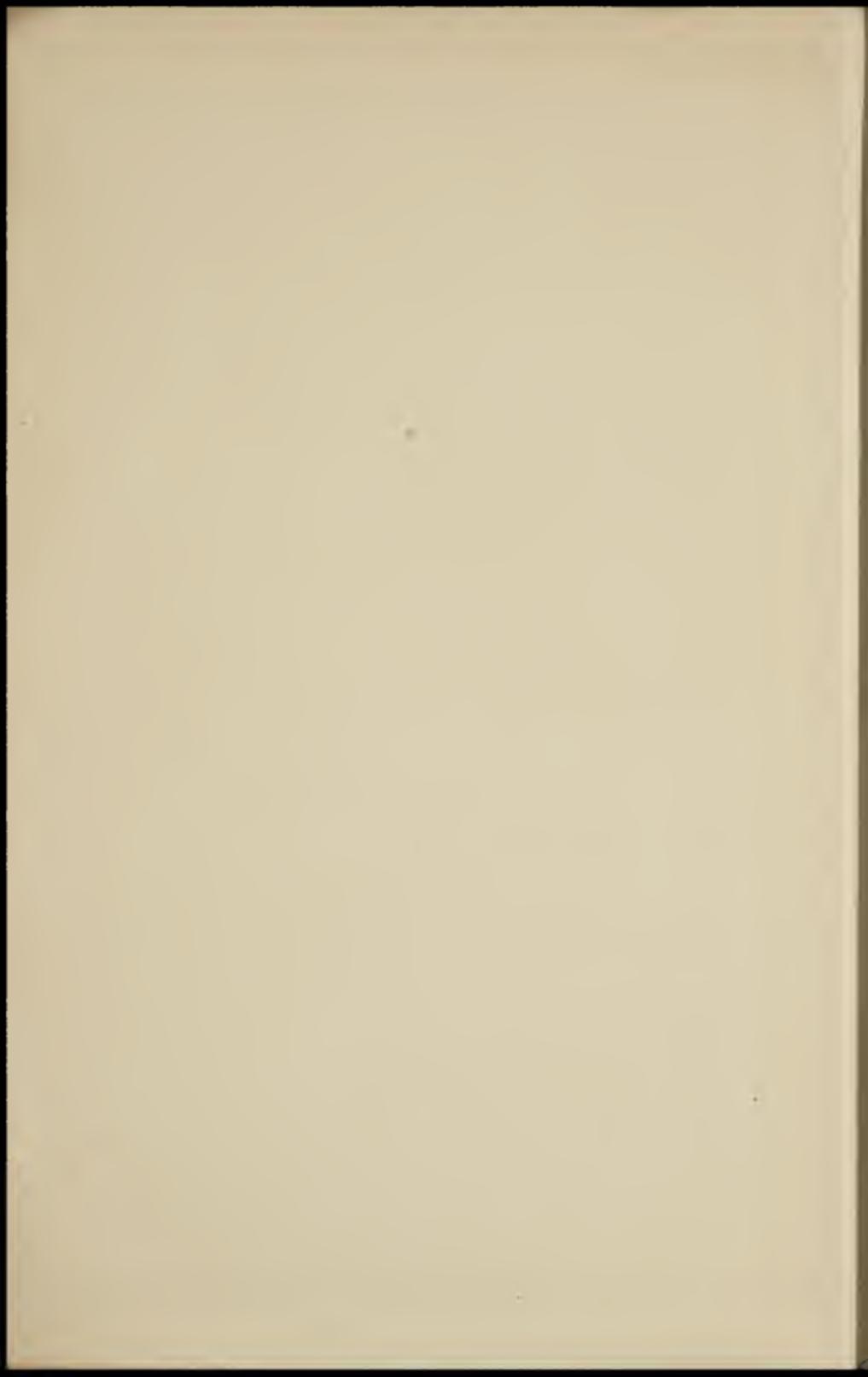
Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, August 7th, 1890. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.

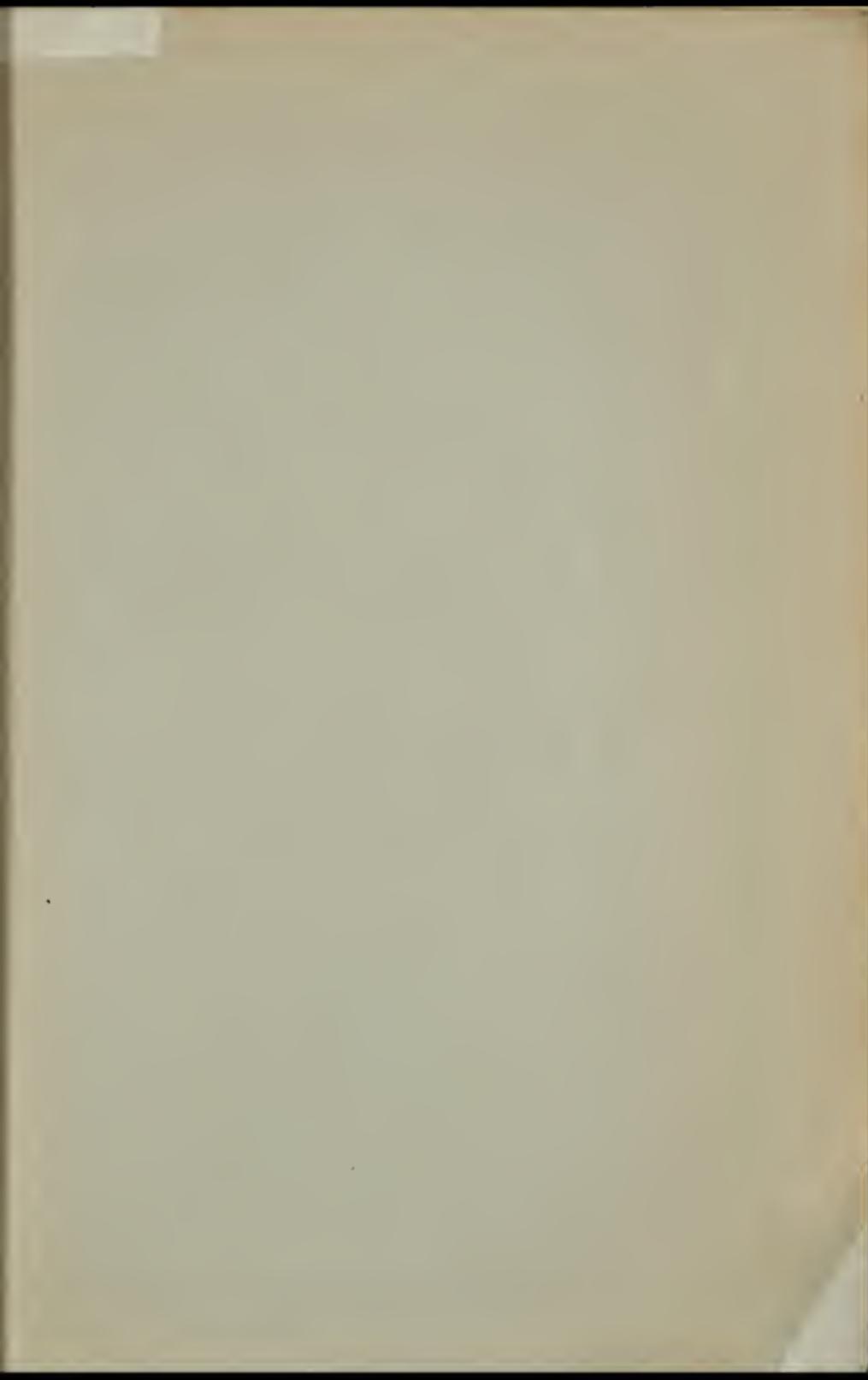
Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 28th, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.

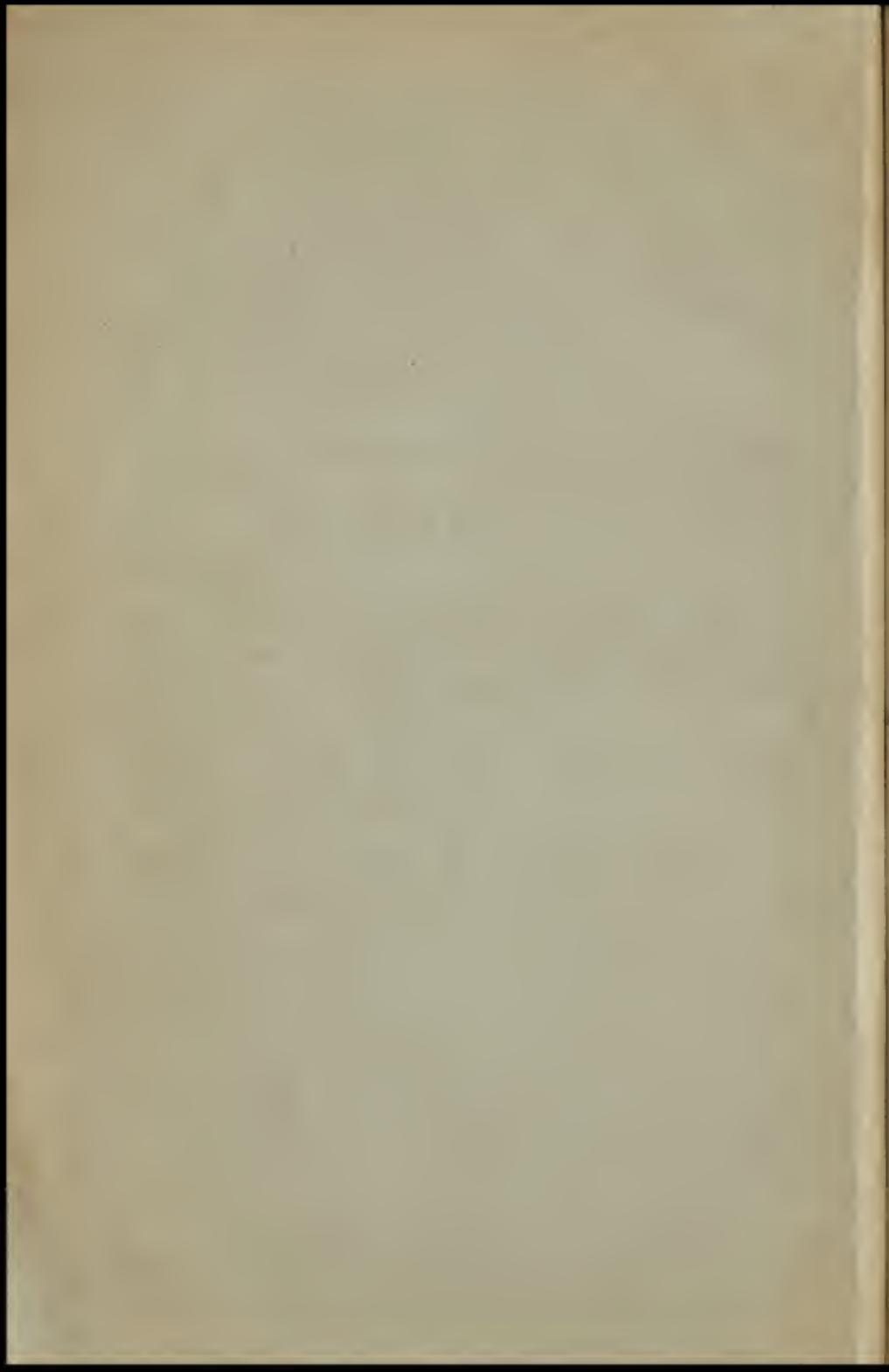
Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 1st, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1883.

No.	Name.	Where Situated.	Tribe or Band.	Area, Acres.	Remarks.
12	Anacula	Barcley District, at the head of Pacheena Bay, the eastern $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 8, Township 1.	Ohiet	218	
13	Masit	Barcley District, at eastern entrance to Pacheena Bay, east of Seabed Island.	"	83	
1	Ahalswinis	Alberni District, on the left bank of the Somass River, 14 miles from its mouth.	Opetchisalt	96	
2	Klelkoot	Alberni District, on the left bank of the Somass River, 5½ miles from its mouth.	"	290	
3	Cous	Alberni District, on the left bank of the Alberni Canal, at the second Narrows.	"	132	
4	Chneukacook	Clayoquot District, on the west shore of Alberni Canal, 1 mile north of Nahmint Bay.	"	5	
1	Pacheena	Renfrew District, on the Juan Juan River, and the south branch of the Juan Juan River.	Pacheena	153	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5th, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1883.
2	Pacheena	Renfrew District, on San Juan Harbour, and the north branch of the San Juan River.	"	156	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 7th, 1882. Surveyed, 1890. Final confirmation, May 27th, 1893.
3	Callite	Renfrew District, 5 miles west of Port San Juan.	"	95	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 17th, 1889. Surveyed, 1892. Final confirmation, May 27th, 1893.
4	Fishing Station	Renfrew District, at the confluence of Harris Creek and San Juan River, a portion of the N.W. 1/4 of Section 17, Township 1.	"		Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, October 30th, 1894. Not surveyed. Approximate 28 acres.
1	Tsahahé	Alberni District, on the right bank of the Somass River, about 3 miles from its mouth.	Seshart	1,030	
2	Alberni	Alberni District, on the eastern shore of Alberni Canal, near its head.	"	156	
3	Iwachis	Barcley District, on the eastern shore of Alberni Canal, at the first Narrows.	"	26	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3rd, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1883.
4	Tseewo	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Rainy Bay, Barcley Sound.	"	8	
5	Ahmitza	Barcley District, on the southern shore of Seddall Island, Rainy Bay.	"	26	Allotted by Com. O'Reilly, June 3rd, 1882. Surveyed, 1883. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1883.
6	Cletro	Barcley District, on the eastern shore of Nettle Island, Barcley Sound.	"	13	
7	Keith Island	Barcley District, in Barcley Sound.	"	17	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3rd, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
8	Equine	Barcley District, 1½ miles east of Lyall Point, Barcley Sound.	"	123	
9	Omouh	Barcley District, on the eastern shore of Village Island, Barcley Sound.	"	30	
1	Macoh	Clayoquot District, on Village Passage, Barcley Sound.	Tosquart	124	

2	Deekyakus	Clayoquot District, at the head of Tosquart Harbour, Barcley Sound.	Tosquart	214	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3rd, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
3	Chequis	Clayoquot District, 1½ miles south of Reserve No. 1 and west of Davie Island, Barcley Sound.	"	3	
4	Chenatha	Clayoquot District, at the mouth of Chenatha River, Barcley Sound.	"	62	
5	Dookqua	Clayoquot District, Alpha Passage, Barcley Sound.	"	18	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 3rd, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
1	Cowishil	Clayoquot District, at the entrance to Uchnekt Inlet Harbour, Barcley Sound.	Uchucklesit	175	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5th, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1893.
2	Ehlhateese	Clayoquot District, at the head of Uchnekt Inlet Harbour.	"	400	
1	Ittatsoo	Clayoquot District, on the eastern shore of Uchnekt Arm, Barcley Sound.	"	162	
2	Clakamacu	Clayoquot District, at the head of Uchnekt Arm, Barcley Sound.	"	14	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 5th, 1882. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, March 24th, 1893.
3	Onts	Clayoquot District, at the mouth of Effingham Inlet, Barcley Sound.	"	12	
4	Qlinsquithl	Clayoquot District, near the head of Elftingham Inlet, Barcley Sound.	"	15	
5	Kleykleyhouse	Clayoquot District, at the head of Nahmint Bay, Alberni Canal.	"	150	
6	Ucluth	Clayoquot District, 1½ miles south-east of Wreck Bay.	"	62.50	
7	Wya	Clayoquot District, ½ mile south-east of Wreck Bay.	"	22.50	Allotted by Commissioner O'Reilly, June 18th, 1889. Surveyed, 1893. Final confirmation, May 16th, 1894.
8	Oo-edith	Clayoquot District, at the northern extremity of Wreck Bay.	"	42	
9	Qositis	Clayoquot District, 1 mile north-west of Wreck Bay.	"	12.50	







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